

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO:

THAT the El Paso City-County Emergency Management Plan (Basic Plan) dated September 21, 2004, which plan is sometimes also known as the Emergency Operations Plan (Basic Plan) for the City and County of El Paso is hereby approved and the Mayor is hereby authorized to sign it.

APPROVED this 21st day of September, 2004.


CITY OF EL PASO

Joe Wardy
Mayor

ATTEST:

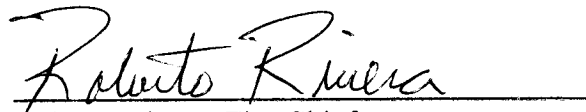
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Marvin Foust
Assistant City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:



Roberto Rivera, Fire Chief
Fire Department

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

CITY/COUNTY OF EL PASO

BASIC PLAN

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The El Paso City/County

Emergency Management Plan

This emergency management plan is hereby approved. This plan is effective immediately and supercedes all previous editions.

County Judge

Date

Mayor

Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

Basic Plan

| Change # | Date of Change | Change Entered By | Date Entered |
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BASIC PLAN

I. AUTHORITY

A. Federal

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended), 42 U.S.C. 5121
2. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC Chapter 116
3. Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR
4. Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
5. Homeland Security Act of 2002
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive. *HAPD-5*
7. Federal Response Plan
8. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
9. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

B. State

1. Government Code, Chapter 418 (Emergency Management)
2. Government Code, Chapter 433 (State of Emergency)
3. Government Code, Chapter 791 (Inter-local Cooperation Contracts)
4. Health & Safety Code, Chapter 778 (Emergency Management Assistance Compact)
5. Executive Order of the Governor Relating to Emergency Management
6. Administrative Code, Title 37, Part 1, Chapter 7 (Division of Emergency Management)
7. State of Texas Emergency Management Plan

C. Local

1. El Paso City Ordinance # 009036 dated May 26, 1987. Horizon City Ordinance #060 dated October 10, 1995. Town of Clint Ordinance 88 dated November 29, 1995. City of Vinton Ordinance 095-919 dated October 3, 1995.
2. Commissioner's Court Order #006 dated March 16, 1987.
3. Joint Resolution between the County of El Paso and the City of El Paso dated June 30, 1987.
4. Inter-local Agreements & Contracts. See the summary in Attachment 6.

II. PURPOSE

This Basic Plan outlines the approach to emergency operations. It provides general guidance for emergency management activities and an overview of the methods of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The plan describes the emergency response organization and assigns responsibilities for various emergency tasks. This plan is intended to provide a framework for more specific functional annexes that describe in more detail who does what, when, and how. This plan applies to all local officials, departments, and agencies. The primary audience for the document includes the chief elected official and other elected officials, the emergency management staff, department and agency heads and their senior staff

members, leaders of local volunteer organizations that support emergency operations, and others who may participate in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| ARC | American Red Cross |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| DDC | Disaster District Committee |
| EOC | Emergency Operations or Operating Center |
| EPI | Emergency Public information |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| HazMat | Hazardous Material |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| OSHA | Occupational Health & Safety Administration |
| SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| TSA | The Salvation Army |

B. Definitions

1. Disaster District: Disaster Districts are regional state emergency management organizations mandated by the Executive Order of the Governor relating to Emergency Management whose boundaries parallel those of Highway Patrol Districts and Sub-Districts of the Texas Department of Public Safety.
2. Disaster District Committee: The DDC consists of a Chairperson, the local Highway Patrol Lieutenant and representatives of the state agencies and volunteer groups represented on the State Emergency Management Council with resources in the district. The DDC Chairperson, supported by committee members, is responsible for identifying, coordinating the use of, committing, and directing state resources within the district to respond to emergencies.
3. Emergency Operations or Operating Center. Specially equipped facilities from which government officials conduct direction and control and coordinate necessary resources in an emergency situation.
4. Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated to the public via the news media before, during, and after an emergency or disaster.
5. Emergency Situation: As used in this plan, this term is intended to describe a *range* of situations, from an incident to a major disaster. It includes the following:
 - a. Incident: An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects. Characteristics of an incident include:

- 1) A limited area and limited population.
 - 2) Evacuation or in-place sheltering is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident.
 - 3) Warning and public instructions are provided in the immediate area, not community-wide.
 - 4) One or two local response agencies or departments acting under an incident commander normally handle incidents. Requests for resource support are normally handled through agency and departmental channels.
 - 5) May require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.
- b. Emergency: An emergency is a situation larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. Characteristics include:
- 1) A large area, significant population, or critical facilities.
 - 2) Large-scale evacuation or in-place sheltering and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations.
 - 3) Community-wide warning and public instructions.
 - 4) A sizable multi-agency response operating under an incident commander.
 - 5) Require some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state or federal agencies.
 - 6) EOC activated to provide general guidance and direction, coordinate external support, and provide resource support for the incident.
- c. Disaster: A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its local resources. Characteristics include:
- 1) A large area, sizable population, or critical facilities.
 - 2) Implementation of large-scale evacuation or in-place sheltering and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations.
 - 3) Community-wide warning and public instructions.
 - 4) A response by local agencies operating under one or more incident commanders.
 - 5) Significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.
 - 6) EOC activated to provide general guidance and direction, provide emergency information to the public, coordinate state and federal support, and coordinate resource support for emergency operations.
6. Hazard Analysis: A document, published separately from this plan that identifies the local hazards that have caused or possess the potential to adversely affect public health and safety, public or private property, or the environment.
7. Hazardous Material (Hazmat): A substance in a quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property when manufactured, stored, or transported. The substance, by its nature, containment, and reactivity, has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence. Is toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer, and poses a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. Includes toxic substances, certain infectious

agents, radiological materials, and other related materials such as oil, used oil, petroleum products, and industrial solid waste substances.

8. Inter-local agreements: Arrangements between governments or organizations, either public or private, for reciprocal aid and assistance during emergency situations where the resources of a single jurisdiction or organization are insufficient or inappropriate for the tasks that must be performed to control the situation. Commonly referred to as a mutual aid agreement.
9. Standard Operating Procedures: Approved methods for accomplishing a task or set of tasks. SOPs are typically prepared at the department or agency level.

IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The County and Cities are exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting the community, causing casualties, and damaging or destroying public or private property. A summary of major hazards is provided in Figure 1. More detailed information is provided in the Hazard Analysis, published separately.

Figure 1

HAZARD SUMMARY

| | Likelihood of Occurrence* | Estimated Impact on Public Health & Safety | | | Estimated Impact on Property | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|----------|-------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Hazard Type: | (See below) | Limited | Moderate | Major | Limited | Moderate | Major |
| <i>Natural</i> | | | | | | | |
| Drought | OCCASIONAL | MODERATE | | | LIMITED | | |
| Earthquake | OCCASIONAL | MODERATE | | | MODERATE | | |
| Flash Flooding | HIGHLY LIKELY | MAJOR | | | MODERATE | | |
| Flooding (river or tidal) | OCCASIONAL | LIMITED | | | LIMITED | | |
| Hurricane | UNLIKELY | | | | | | |
| Subsidence | UNLIKELY | | | | | | |
| Tornado | LIKELY | MODERATE | | | MODERATE | | |
| Wildfire | OCCASIONAL | MODERATE | | | LIMITED | | |
| Winter Storm | OCCASIONAL | MODERATE | | | LIMITED | | |
| <i>Technological</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dam Failure | OCCASIONAL | MAJOR | | | MAJOR | | |
| Energy/Fuel Shortage | UNLIKELY | MODERATE | | | LIMITED | | |
| Hazmat/Oil Spill (fixed site) | LIKELY | MODERATE | | | MODERATE | | |
| Hazmat/Oil Spill (transport) | HIGHLY LIKELY | MODERATE | | | MODERATE | | |
| Major Structural Fire | LIKELY | LIMITED | | | LIMITED | | |
| Nuclear Facility Incident | UNLIKELY | | | | | | |
| Water System Failure | OCCASIONAL | LIMITED | | | LIMITED | | |
| <i>Security</i> | | | | | | | |
| Civil Disorder | OCCASIONAL | LIMITED | | | LIMITED | | |
| Enemy Military Attack | OCCASIONAL | MODERATE | | | MODERATE | | |
| Terrorism | LIKELY | MODERATE | | | MODERATE | | |
| * Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely, Occasional, Likely, or Highly Likely | | | | | | | |

B. Assumptions

1. The County and Cities will continue to be exposed to and subject to the impact of those hazards described above and lesser hazards that may develop in the future.
2. It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time, and at any place. In many cases, dissemination of warning to the public and implementation of increased readiness measures may be possible. However, some emergency situations occur with little or no warning.
3. Outside assistance will be available in most emergency situations, affecting the county and cities. Since it takes time to summon external assistance, it is essential for the county and cities to be prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis.
4. Proper mitigation actions, such as floodplain management, and fire inspections, can prevent or reduce disaster-related losses. Detailed emergency planning, training of emergency responders and other personnel, and conducting periodic emergency drills and exercises can improve readiness to deal with emergency situations.

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|---------------------------------|
| V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS |
|---------------------------------|

A. Objectives

The objectives of this emergency management program are to protect public health and safety and preserve public and private property.

B. General

1. It is our responsibility to protect public health and safety and preserve property from the effects of hazardous events. We have the primary role in identifying and mitigating hazards, preparing for and responding to, and managing the recovery from emergency situations that affect our community.
2. It is impossible for government to do everything that is required to protect the lives and property of its citizens. The citizens have the responsibility to prepare themselves and their families to cope with emergency situations and manage their affairs and property in ways that will aid the government in managing emergencies. We will assist our citizens in carrying out these responsibilities by providing public information and instructions prior to and during emergency situations.
3. Local government is responsible for organizing, training, and equipping local emergency responders and emergency management personnel, providing appropriate emergency facilities, providing suitable warning and communications systems, and for contracting for emergency services. The state and federal governments offer programs that provide some assistance with portions of these responsibilities.

4. To achieve our objectives, we have organized an emergency program that is both integrated (employs the resources of government, organized volunteer groups, and businesses) and comprehensive (addresses mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery). This plan is one element of preparedness activities.
5. This plan is based on an all-hazard approach to emergency planning. It addresses general functions that may need to be performed during emergency situations. It is not a collection of plans for specific types of incidents. For example, the warning annex addresses techniques that can be used to warn the public during any emergency situation, whatever the cause.
6. Departments and agencies tasked in this plan are expected to develop and keep current standard operating procedures that describe how emergency tasks will be performed. Departments and agencies are charged with insuring that training and equipment necessary for an appropriate response are in place.
7. This plan is based upon the concept that the emergency functions that must be performed by many departments or agencies generally parallel some of their normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources used for day-to-day activities will be employed during emergency situations. Because personnel and equipment resources are limited, some routine functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency response may be suspended for the duration of an emergency. The personnel, equipment, and supplies that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to accomplish emergency tasks.

C. Operational Guidance

1. Initial Response: Emergency responders are likely to be the first on the scene of an emergency situation. They will normally take charge and remain in charge of the incident until it is resolved or others who have legal authority to do so assume responsibility. They will seek guidance and direction from local officials and seek technical assistance from state and federal agencies and industry where appropriate.
2. Implementation of ICS
 - a. The first local emergency responder to arrive at the scene of an emergency situation will implement the incident command system and serve as the incident commander until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual. The incident commander will establish an incident command post (ICP) and provide an assessment of the situation to local officials, identify response resources required, and direct the on-scene response from the ICP.
 - b. For some types of emergency situations, a specific incident scene may not exist in the initial response phase and the EOC may accomplish initial response actions, such as mobilizing personnel and equipment and issuing precautionary warning to the public. As the potential threat becomes clearer and a specific impact site or sites identified, an incident command post may be established, and direction and control of the response transition to the Incident Commander.

3. Source and Use of Resources:

- a. We will use our own resources to respond to emergency situations, purchasing supplies and equipment if necessary, and request assistance if our resources are insufficient or inappropriate. §418.102 of the Government Code provides that the county should be the first channel through which a municipality requests assistance when its resources are exceeded. If additional resources are required, we will:
 - 1) Summon those resources available to us pursuant to inter-local agreements. Which summarizes the inter-local agreements and identifies the officials authorized to request those resources.
 - 2) Summon emergency service resources that we have contracted for Request assistance from volunteer groups active in disasters.
 - 3) Request assistance from industry or individuals who have resources needed to deal with the emergency situation.
- b. When external agencies respond to an emergency situation within our jurisdiction, they will be required to function under the incident commander and within the Incident Command System.

D. Incident Command System (ICS)

1. ICS will be implemented to manage all emergencies. ICS is both a strategy and a set of organizational arrangements for directing and controlling response operations. It is designed to effectively integrate resources from different agencies into a temporary emergency organization at an incident site that can expand and contract with the magnitude of the incident and resources on hand. A summary of ICS is provided in Attachment 7.
2. The incident commander is responsible for carrying out the ICS function of command and control to manage the incident. The four other major management activities that form the basis of ICS are operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. For small-scale incidents, the incident commander and one or two individuals may perform all of these functions. For larger, more complex incidents, a number of individuals from different departments or agencies may be assigned to separate general staff functions.
3. An incident commander using response resources from one or two departments or agencies can handle the majority of emergency situations. Departments or agencies participating in this type of incident response will normally obtain support through their own department or agency.
4. In emergency situations where other jurisdictions, the state or federal government are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, it is generally desirable to transition from the normal ICS structure to a Unified Command structure. This arrangement helps to ensure that all participating agencies are involved in developing objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency. Attachment 6 provides additional information on Unified Command.

E. ICS - EOC Interface

1. For major emergencies and disasters, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated. When the EOC is activated, it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between the incident command post and the EOC. A general division of responsibilities is outlined below. It is essential that a precise division of responsibilities be determined for specific emergency operations.
2. The incident commander is generally responsible for field operations, including:
 - a. Isolating the scene.
 - b. Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the emergency situation and managing the emergency resources committed there.
 - c. Warning the population in the area of the incident and providing emergency instructions to them.
 - d. Determining and implementing protective measures (evacuation or in-place sheltering) for the population in the immediate area of the incident and for emergency responders at the scene.
 - e. Implementing traffic control arrangements in and around the incident scene.
 - f. Requesting additional resources from the EOC.
3. The EOC is generally responsible for:
 - a. Providing resource support for the incident command operations.
 - b. Issuing community-wide warning.
 - c. Issuing instructions and providing information to the general public.
 - d. Organizing and implementing large-scale evacuation.
 - e. Organizing and implementing shelter and mass arrangements for evacuees.
 - f. Coordinating traffic control for large-scale evacuations.
 - g. Requesting assistance from the State and other external sources.
4. In some large-scale emergencies or disasters, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separated scenes. In such situations, more than one incident command operation may be established. In this situation occurs, it is particularly important that the allocation of resources to specific field operations be coordinated through the EOC.

F. State, Federal, & Other Assistance

1. State & Federal Assistance
 - a. If local resources are not sufficient or exhausted to deal with an emergency situation, emergency management directors may request assistance from the State. State assistance furnished to local governments is intended to supplement local resources and not substitute for such resources, including mutual aid resources, equipment purchases or leases, or resources covered by emergency service contracts. As noted previously, cities must request assistance from their county before requesting state assistance

- b. Requests for state assistance should be made to the Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson, who is located at the Department of Public Safety District Office in EL Paso. In essence, state emergency assistance to local governments begins at the DDC level and the key person to validate a request for, obtain, and provide that state assistance and support is the DDC Chairperson. A request for state assistance must be made by the chief elected official the Judge for the County and the Mayors for their City and may be made by telephone, fax, or teletype. The DDC Chairperson has the authority to utilize all state resources within the district to respond to a request for assistance, with the exception of the National Guard. Use of National Guard resources requires approval of the Governor.
- c. The Disaster District staff will forward requests for assistance that cannot be satisfied by state resources within the district to the State EOC in Austin for action.

2. Other Assistance

- a. If resources required to control an emergency situation are not available within the State, the Governor may request assistance from other states pursuant to a number of interstate compacts or from the federal government through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- b. For major emergencies and disasters for which a Presidential declaration has been issued, federal agencies may be mobilized to provide assistance to states and local governments. The *Federal Response Plan (FRP)* describes the policies, planning assumptions, concept of operations, and responsibilities of designated federal agencies for various response and recovery functions. The *Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)* addresses the federal response to major incidents involving radioactive materials.
- c. FEMA has the primary responsibility for coordinating federal disaster assistance. No direct federal assistance is authorized prior to a Presidential emergency or disaster declaration, but FEMA has limited authority to stage initial response resources near the disaster site and activate command and control structures prior to a declaration and the Department of Defense has the authority to commit its resources to save lives prior to an emergency or disaster declaration. See Annex J, Recovery, for additional information on the assistance that may be available during disaster recovery.

G. Emergency Authorities

- 1. Key federal, state, and local legal authorities pertaining to emergency management are listed in Section I of this plan.
- 2. Texas statutes and the Executive Order of the Governor Relating to Emergency Management provide local government, principally the chief elected official, with a number of powers to control emergency situations. If necessary, the chief elected official shall use these powers during emergency situations. These powers include:

- a. Emergency Declaration: In the event of riot or civil disorder, the Judge for the County and the Mayors for their City may request the Governor to issue an emergency declaration for this jurisdiction and take action to control the situation. Use of the emergency declaration is explained in Annex U, Legal.
- b. Disaster Declaration: When an emergency situation has caused severe damage, injury, or loss of life or it appears likely to do so, the Judge for the County and the Mayors for their City may by executive order or proclamation declare a local state of disaster. The Judge for the County and the Mayors for their City may subsequently issue orders or proclamations referencing that declaration to invoke certain emergency powers granted the Governor in the Texas Disaster Act *on an appropriate local scale* in order to cope with the disaster. These powers include:
 - 1) Suspending procedural laws and rules to facilitate a timely response.
 - 2) Using all available resources of government and commandeering private property, subject to compensation, to cope with the disaster.
 - 3) Restricting the movement of people and occupancy of premises.
 - 4) Prohibiting the sale or transportation of certain substances.
 - 5) Implementing price controls.

A local disaster declaration activates the recovery and rehabilitation aspects of this plan. A local disaster declaration is required to obtain state and federal disaster recovery assistance. See Annex U, Legal, for further information on disaster declarations and procedures for invoking emergency powers.

- c. Authority for Evacuations: State law does not authorize the Governor or local officials to issue mandatory evacuation orders. State and local officials may recommend evacuation of threatened or stricken areas.

H. Activities by Phases of Emergency Management

1. This plan addresses emergency actions that are conducted during all four phases of emergency management.

a. Mitigation

Mitigation activities will be conducted as an integral part of the emergency management program. Mitigation is intended to eliminate hazards, reduce the probability of hazards causing an emergency situation, or lessen the consequences of unavoidable hazards. Mitigation should be a pre-disaster activity, although mitigation may also occur in the aftermath of an emergency situation with the intent of avoiding repetition of the situation. The mitigation program is outlined in Annex P, Mitigation.

b. Preparedness

Preparedness activities will be conducted to develop the response capabilities needed in the event an emergency. Among the preparedness activities included in the emergency management program are:

- 1) Providing emergency equipment and facilities.

- 2) Emergency planning, including maintaining this plan, its annexes, and appropriate SOPs.
- 3) Conducting or arranging appropriate training for emergency responders, emergency management personnel, other local officials, and volunteer groups who assist us during emergencies.
- 4) Conducting periodic drills and exercises to test our plans and training.

c. Response

The focus of most of this plan and its annexes is on planning for the response to emergencies. Response operations are intended to resolve an emergency situation while minimizing casualties and property damage. Response activities include warning, emergency medical services, firefighting, law enforcement operations, evacuation, shelter and mass care, emergency public information, search and rescue, as well as other associated functions.

d. Recovery

If a disaster occurs, a recovery program that involves both short-term and long-term efforts will be carried out. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal state. The federal government, pursuant to the Stafford Act, provides the vast majority of disaster recovery assistance. The recovery process includes assistance to individuals, businesses, and to government and other public institutions. Examples of recovery programs include temporary housing, restoration of government services, debris removal, restoration of utilities, disaster mental health services, and reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges. The recovery program is outlined in Annex J, Recovery.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. General

Most departments and agencies of local government have emergency functions in addition to their normal day-to-day duties. During emergency situations, normal organizational arrangements are modified to facilitate emergency operations. Governmental organization for emergencies includes an executive group, emergency services, and support services. Attachment 3 depicts the emergency organization.

2. Executive Group

The Executive Group provides guidance and direction for emergency management programs and for emergency response and recovery operations. The Executive Group includes the County Judge, Mayors, City Managers, Deputy Chief Administrator and Emergency Management Coordinator.

3. Emergency Services

Emergency Services include the Incident Commander and those departments, agencies, and groups with primary emergency responsibility. The incident commander is the person in charge at an incident site.

4. Emergency Support Services

This group includes departments and agencies that support and sustain emergency responders and coordinate emergency assistance provided by organized volunteer organizations, business and industry, and other sources.

5. Volunteer and Other Services

This group includes organized volunteer groups and businesses that have agreed to provide certain support for emergency operations.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. General

For most emergency functions, successful operations require a coordinated effort from a number of departments, agencies, and groups. To facilitate a coordinated effort, elected and appointed officials, departments and agency heads, and other personnel are assigned primary responsibility for planning and coordinating specific emergency functions. Generally, primary responsibility for an emergency function will be assigned to an individual from the department or agency that has legal responsibility for that function or possesses the most appropriate knowledge and skills. Other officials, departments, and agencies may be assigned support responsibilities for specific emergency functions. Attachment 4 summarizes the general emergency management responsibilities of local officials, department and agency heads, and other personnel.

2. The individual having primary responsibility for an emergency function is normally responsible for coordinating preparation of and maintaining that portion of the emergency plan that addresses that function. Plan and annex assignments are outlined in Attachment 5. Listed below are general responsibilities assigned to the Executive Group, Emergency Services, Support Services, and other Support Agencies. Additional specific responsibilities can be found in the functional annexes to this Basic Plan.

3. Executive Group Responsibilities

a. Judge for the County and Mayors for their City will:

- 1) Establish objectives and priorities for the emergency management program and provide general policy guidance.
- 2) Monitor the emergency response during disaster situations and provides direction where appropriate.
- 3) With the assistance of the Public Information Officer, keep the public informed during emergency situations.

- 4) With the assistance of the legal staff, declare a local state of disaster, request the Governor declare a state of emergency, or invoke the emergency powers of local government when necessary.
- 5) Request assistance from other local governments or the State when necessary
- 6) Direct activation of the EOC.

b. Deputy Chief Administrator to the Judge/City Manager will:

- 1) Implement the policies and decisions of the governing body relating to emergency management.
- 2) Organize the emergency management program and identify personnel, equipment, and facility needs.
- 3) Assign emergency management program tasks to departments and agencies.
- 4) Ensure that departments and agencies participate in emergency planning, training, and exercise activities.
- 5) Coordinate the operational response of local emergency services.
- 6) Coordinate activation of the EOC and supervise its operation.

c. Emergency Management Coordinator will:

- 1) Serve as the staff advisor to the County Judge, Mayor, and City Manager on emergency management matters.
- 2) Keep the County Judge, Mayor, and City Manager apprised of the preparedness status and emergency management needs.
- 3) Coordinate local planning and preparedness activities and the maintenance of this plan.
- 4) Prepare and maintain a resource inventory.
- 5) Arrange appropriate training for local emergency management personnel and emergency responders.
- 6) Coordinate periodic emergency exercises to test the plan and training.
- 7) Manage the EOC, develop procedures for its operation, and conduct training for those who staff it.
- 8) Activate the EOC when required.
- 9) Perform day-to-day liaison with state emergency management staff and other local emergency management personnel.
- 10) Coordinate with organized volunteer groups and businesses regarding emergency operations.

4. Common Responsibilities

All emergency services and support services will:

- a. Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies to support emergency operations upon request.
- b. Develop and maintain SOPs for emergency tasks.
- c. Provide trained personnel to staff the incident command post and EOC to conduct emergency operations.

- d. Provide current information on emergency resources for inclusion in the Resource List in Appendix 1 to Annex M, Resource Management.
- e. Report information regarding emergency situations, damage to facilities and equipment to the Incident Commander or the EOC.

5. Emergency Services Responsibilities

a. The Incident Commander will:

- 1) Manage emergency response resources and operations at the incident command post to resolve the emergency situation.
- 2) Determine and implement required protective actions for response personnel and the public at an incident site.

b. Warning:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Chief in each city and the Sheriff's Office in the County, who will prepare and maintain Annex A (Warning) of this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Receive information on emergency situations.
 - b) Alert key local officials of emergency situations.
 - c) Disseminate warning information and instructions to the public through available warning systems.
 - d) Disseminate warning and instructions to special facilities such as schools and hospitals.

c. Communications:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Communications Supervisor, who will prepare and maintain Annex B (Communications) of this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Identify the communications systems available within the local area and determine the connectivity of those systems.
 - b) Develop plans and procedures for coordinated use of the various communications systems available in this jurisdiction during emergencies.
 - c) Determine and implement means of augmenting communications during emergencies, including support by volunteer organizations.

d. Radiological Protection:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Fire Chief, who will prepare and maintain Annex D (Radiological Protection) of this plan and supporting SOPs.

- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Maintain inventory of radiological equipment.
 - b) Ensure response forces include personnel with current training in radiological monitoring and decontamination.
 - c) Respond to radiological accidents and terrorist incidents involving radiological materials.
 - d) Make notification concerning radiological incidents to state and federal authorities.
- e. Evacuation:
 - 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Police Chief in their City/Sheriff in the County, who will prepare and maintain Annex E (Evacuation) of this plan and supporting SOPs.
 - 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Identify areas where evacuation may be needed, and determine the population at risk.
 - b) Perform evacuation planning for known risk areas to include route selection and determination of traffic control requirements.
 - c) Develop simplified planning procedures for ad hoc evacuations.
 - d) Determine emergency public information requirements.
 - e) Perform evacuation planning for special needs facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and other institutions).
- f. Firefighting:
 - 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Fire Chief in their city, who will prepare and maintain Annex F (Firefighting) of this plan and supporting SOPs.
 - 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Fire prevention activities.
 - b) Fire detection and control.
 - c) Hazardous material and oil spill response.
 - d) Terrorist incident response.
 - e) Evacuation support.
 - f) Post-incident reconnaissance and damage assessment.
 - g) Fire safety inspection of temporary shelters.
 - h) Prepare and maintain fire resource inventory.
- g. Law Enforcement:
 - 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Police Chief in their City and Sheriff's Office for the County, who will prepare and maintain Annex G (Law Enforcement) of this plan and supporting SOPs.

2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) Maintaining law and order.
- b) Traffic control.
- c) Terrorist incident response.
- d) Provision of security for vital facilities, evacuated areas, and shelters.
- e) Access control for damaged or contaminated areas.
- f) Warning.
- g) Post-incident reconnaissance and damage assessment.
- h) Prepare and maintain law enforcement resource inventory.

h. Health and Medical Services:

1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Director of Public Health, who will prepare and maintain Annex H (Health & Medical Services) to this plan and supporting SOPs.

2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) Coordinate health and medical care and support EMS during emergency situations.
- b) Public health information and education.
- c) Inspection of food and water supplies.
- d) Develop emergency public health regulations and orders.
- e) Coordinate collection, identification, and interment of deceased victims.

i. Direction and Control:

1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Emergency Management Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex N (Direction & Control) of this plan and supporting SOPs.

2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) Direct and control local operating forces.
- b) Maintain coordination with neighboring jurisdictions.
- c) Maintain the EOC in an operating mode or be able to convert the designated facility space into an operable EOC.
- d) Assign representatives, by title, to report to the EOC and develops procedures for crisis training.
- e) Develop and identify the duties of the staff, use of displays and message forms, and procedures for EOC activation.
- f) Coordinate the evacuation of areas at risk.

j. Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill.

1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Fire Chief, who will prepare and maintain Annex Q (Hazardous Material & Oil Spill Response) of this plan and supporting SOPs.

2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) In accordance with OSHA regulations, establish ICS to manage the response to hazardous materials incidents.
- b) Establish the hazmat incident functional areas (e.g., Hot Zone, Warm Zone, Cold Zone, etc.)
- c) Determine and implement requirements for personal protective equipment for emergency responders.
- d) Initiate appropriate actions to control and eliminate the hazard in accordance with established hazmat response guidance and SOPs.
- e) Determine areas at risk and which public protective actions, if any, should be implemented.
- f) Apply appropriate firefighting techniques if the incident has, or may, result in a fire.
- g) Determines when affected areas may be safely reentered.

k. Search & Rescue.

- 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Fire Chief, who will prepare and maintain Annex R (Search and Rescue) of this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Coordinate and conduct search and rescue activities.
 - b) Identify requirements for specialized resources to support rescue operations.
 - c) Coordinate external technical assistance and equipment support for search and rescue operations.

l. Terrorist Incident Response.

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function for crisis management is assigned to the Police Chiefs in their City and Sheriff's Office in the County, consequence management is assigned to the Fire Chiefs. Both will collaborate to prepare and maintain Annex V (Terrorist Incident Response) to this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Coordinate and carry out defensive anti-terrorist activities, including criminal intelligence, investigation, protection of facilities, and public awareness activities.
 - b) Coordinate and carry out offensive counter-terrorist operations to neutralize terrorist activities.
 - c) Carry out terrorism consequence operations conducted in the aftermath of a terrorist incident to save lives and protect public and private property.
 - d) Ensure required notification of terrorist incidents is made to state and federal authorities.

6. Support Services Responsibilities

a. Shelter and Mass Care:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to County Director of General Assistance, who will prepare and maintain Annex C (Shelter and Mass Care) to this plan and supporting SOPs
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Perform emergency shelter and mass care planning.
 - b) Coordinate and conduct shelter and mass care operations with our other departments, relief agencies, and volunteer groups.

b. Emergency Public Information:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the City/County Public information Officer, who will prepare and maintain Annex I (Emergency Public Information) to this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Conduct on-going hazard awareness and public education programs.
 - b) Compile and release information and instructions for the public during emergency situations and responds to questions relating to emergency operations
 - c) Provide information to the media and the public during emergency situations.
 - d) Arrange for media briefings.
 - e) Compiles print and photo documentation of emergency situations.

c. Recovery:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the County Auditor for the County and the City Comptrollers for their city, who will prepare and maintain Annex J (Recovery) to this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Establish and train a damage assessment team using local personnel. Coordinate the efforts of that team with state and federal damage assessment personnel who may be dispatched to assist us.
 - b) Assess and compile information on damage to public and private property and needs of disaster victims and formulate and carry out programs to fill those needs.
 - c) If damages are beyond local capability to deal with, compile information for use by the local elected officials in requesting state or federal disaster assistance.
 - d) In order to be eligible for state or federal disaster assistance, continued coordination must be maintained with state and federal agencies to carry out authorized recovery programs.

d. Public Works & Engineering:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the County director of Road and Bridges and City Public Works Director, who will prepare and maintain Annex K (Public Works & Engineering) to this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Protect government facilities and vital equipment where possible.
 - b) Assess damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, and other public facilities.
 - c) Direct temporary repair of vital facilities.
 - d) Restore damaged roads and bridges.
 - e) Restore waste treatment and disposal systems.
 - f) Arrange for debris removal.
 - g) General damage assessment support.
 - h) Building inspection support.
 - i) Provide specialized equipment to support emergency operations.
 - j) Support traffic control and search and rescue operations.

e. Utilities:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the directors of all Utilities, who will prepare and maintain Annex L (Energy and Utilities) to this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Prioritize restoration of utility service to vital facilities and other facilities.
 - b) Arrange for the provision of emergency power sources where required.
 - c) Identify requirements for emergency drinking water and portable toilets to the department or agency responsible for mass care.
 - d) Assess damage to, repair, and restore public utilities.
 - e) Monitor recovery activities of privately owned utilities.

f. Resource Management:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the County Purchasing agent for the County and Director of Purchasing for their city, who will prepare and maintain Annex M (Resource Management) to this plan and supporting SOPs
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Maintain an inventory of emergency resources.
 - b) During emergency operations, locates supplies, equipment, and personnel to meet specific needs.
 - c) Maintain a list of suppliers for supplies and equipment needed immediately in the aftermath of an emergency.

- d) Establish emergency purchasing procedures and coordinate emergency procurements.
- e) Coordinate transportation, sorting, temporary storage, and distribution of resources during emergency situations.
- f) Establish staging areas for resources, if required.
- g) During emergency operations, identify to the Donations Management Coordinator those goods, services, and personnel that are needed.
- h) Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.

g. Human Services:

- 1) Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Health District Director. Prepare and maintain Annex O (Human Services) to this plan and supporting SOPs
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Identify emergency feeding sites.
 - b) Identify sources of clothing for disaster victims.
 - c) Secure emergency food supplies.
 - d) Coordinate the operation of shelter facilities, whether operated by local government, local volunteer groups, or organized disaster relief agencies such as the American Red Cross.
 - e) Coordinate special care requirements for disaster victims such as the aged, special needs individuals, and others.
 - f) Coordinate the provision of disaster mental health services to disaster victims, emergency workers, and/or others suffering trauma due to the emergency incident/disaster.

h. Hazard Mitigation:

- 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Hazard Mitigation Coordinator, who will prepare and maintain Annex P (Hazard Mitigation) to this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Maintain the local Hazard Analysis.
 - b) Identify pre-disaster hazard mitigation projects and seek approval from local officials to implement such projects.
 - c) In the aftermath of an emergency, determine appropriate actions to mitigate the situation and coordinate implementation of those actions.
 - d) Coordinate and carry out post-disaster hazard mitigation program.

i. Transportation:

- 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the local transit authority, who will prepare and maintain Annex S (Transportation) to this plan and supporting SOPs.
- 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- a) Identifies local public and private transportation resources and coordinates their use in emergencies.
 - b) Coordinates deployment of transportation equipment to support emergency operations.
 - c) Establishes and maintains a reserve pool of drivers, maintenance personnel, parts, and tools.
 - d) Maintains records on use of transportation equipment and personnel for purpose of possible reimbursement.
- j. Donations Management:
 - 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Assistant EMC, who will prepare and maintain Annex T (Donations Management) of this plan and supporting SOPs.
 - 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Compile resource requirements identified by the Resource Management staff.
 - b) Solicit donations to meet known needs.
 - c) Establish and implement procedures to receive, accept or turn down offers of donated goods and services, and provide instructions to donors of needed goods or services.
 - d) In coordination with the Resource Management staff, establish a facility to receive, sort, and distribute donated goods.
- k. Legal:
 - 1) The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the City Attorneys for the City and the County Attorney for the County, who will prepare and maintain Annex U (Legal) of this plan and supporting SOPs.
 - 2) Emergency tasks to be performed include:
 - a) Advise local officials on emergency powers of local government and procedures for invoking those measures.
 - b) Review and advise local officials on possible legal issues arising from disaster operations.
 - c) Prepare and recommend legislation to implement the emergency powers that may be required during and emergency.
 - d) Advise local officials and department heads on record-keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for the exercising of emergency powers.
- l. Department and agency heads not assigned a specific function in this plan will to make their resources available for emergency duty at the direction of chief elected official.

7. Volunteer & Other Services

- a. **Volunteer Groups:** The following are local volunteer agencies that can provide disaster relief services and traditionally have coordinated their efforts with our local government:

1) American Red Cross, EL PASO Chapter.

Provides shelter management, feeding at fixed facilities and mobile units, first aid, replacement of eyeglasses and medications, provision of basic clothing, and limited financial assistance to those affected by emergency situations. The Red Cross also provides feeding for emergency workers.

2) The Salvation Army:

Provides emergency assistance to include mass and mobile feeding, temporary shelter, counseling, missing person services, medical assistance, and the warehousing and distribution of donated good including food clothing, and household items. It also provides referrals to government and private agencies for special services.

3) Southern Baptist Convention Disaster Relief:

Provides mobile feeding units staffed by volunteers. Active in providing disaster childcare, the agency has several mobile childcare units. Can also assist with clean-up activities, temporary repairs, reconstruction, counseling, and bilingual services.

4) RACES:

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service provides amateur radio support for emergency operations, including communications support in the EOC.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

1. The Judge for the County and the Mayor for their City are responsible for establishing objectives and policies for emergency management and providing general guidance for disaster response and recovery operations. During disasters, they may carry out those responsibilities from the EOC.
2. The Deputy Chief Administrator to the Judge and City Manager for the cities will provide overall direction of the response activities for their departments. During major emergencies and disaster, they will normally carry out those responsibilities from the EOC.
3. Emergency Management Coordinator will manage the EOC.

4. The Incident Commander, assisted by a staff sufficient for the tasks to be performed, will manage the emergency response at an incident site.
5. During emergency operations, department heads retain administrative and policy control over their employees and equipment. However, personnel and equipment will carry out mission assignments directed by the incident commander. Each department and agency is responsible for having its own operating procedures to be followed during response operations, but interagency procedures, such a common communications protocol, may be adopted to facilitate coordinated effort.
6. If local resources are insufficient or inappropriate to deal with an emergency situation, request assistance from other jurisdictions, organized volunteer groups, or the State may be initiated. The process for requesting State or federal assistance is covered in section V.F of this plan; also see the Request for Assistance form in Annex M, Appendix 3. External agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance and direction provided by the senior decision-makers.

B. Emergency Facilities

1. Incident Command Post: Except when an emergency situation threatens, but has not yet occurred, and those situations for which there is no specific hazard impact site (such as a severe winter storm or area-wide utility outage), an incident command post or command posts will be established in the vicinity of the incident site(s). As noted previously, the incident commander will be responsible for directing the emergency response and managing the resources at the incident scene.
2. Emergency Operating Center: When major emergencies and disasters have occurred or appear imminent.
3. The following individuals are authorized to activate the EOC:
 - a. County Judge
 - b. Mayor
 - c. Emergency Management Coordinator
4. The general responsibilities of the EOC is to:
 - a. Assemble accurate information of the emergency situation and current resource data to allow local officials to make informed decisions on courses of action.
 - b. Working with representatives of emergency services, determine and prioritize required response actions and coordinate their implementation.
 - c. Provide resource support for emergency operations.
 - d. Suspend or curtail government services, recommend the closure of schools and businesses, and cancellation of public events.
 - e. Organize and activate large-scale evacuation and mass care operations.
 - f. Provide emergency information to the public.

5. Representatives of those departments and agencies assigned emergency functions in this plan will staff the EOC. EOC operations are addressed in Annex N (Direction and Control). The interface between the EOC and the incident command post is described in paragraph V.E above.
6. The primary EOC is located at 417 Texas. Alternate EOCs are located at 8600 Montana and #2 Civic Center Plaza.

C. Line of Succession

1. The line of succession for the County Judge is:
 - a. County Judge
 - b. Senior County Commissioner
 - c. County Deputy Chief Administrator
2. The line of succession for the City Mayor(s) is:
 - a. Mayor
 - b. Mayor Pro Tem
 - c. City Manager/Chief Administrative Officer
3. The line of succession for the Emergency Management Coordinator is:
 - a. Emergency Management Coordinator
 - b. Assistant Emergency Management Coordinator
 - c. Individual Designated by Mayor of County Judge.
4. The lines of succession for each of our department and agency heads shall be in accordance with the SOPs established by those departments and agencies.

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| VIII. READINESS LEVELS |
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A. Many emergencies follow some recognizable build-up period during which actions can be taken to achieve a gradually increasing state of readiness. A four-tier system is used. The Mayor for their city and the County Judge will determine readiness Levels for the County or, for certain circumstances, the Emergency Management Coordinator. General actions to be taken at each readiness level are outlined in the annexes to this plan; more specific actions will be detailed in departmental or agency SOPs.

B. The following Readiness Levels will be used as a means of increasing an alert posture.

1. Level 4: Normal Conditions
 - a. Emergency incidents occur and local officials are notified. One or more departments or agencies respond to handle the incident; an incident command post may be

established. Limited assistance may be requested from other jurisdictions pursuant to established inter-local agreements.

b. The normal operations of government are not affected.

2. Level 3: Increased Readiness

a. Increased Readiness refers to a situation that presents a greater potential threat than “Level 4”, but poses no immediate threat to life and property. Increased readiness actions may be appropriate when the situations similar to the following occur:

- 1) Tropical Weather Threat. A tropical weather system has developed that has the potential to impact the local area. Readiness actions may include regular situation monitoring, a review of plans and resource status, determining staff availability and placing personnel on-call.
- 2) Tornado Watch indicates possibility of tornado development. Readiness actions may include increased situation monitoring and placing selected staff on alert.
- 3) Flash Flood Watch indicates flash flooding is possible due to heavy rains occurring or expected to occur. Readiness actions may include increased situation-monitoring, reconnaissance of known trouble spots, deploying warning signs.
- 4) Wildfire Threat. During periods of extreme wildfire threat, readiness actions may include deploying additional resources to areas most at risk, arranging for standby commercial water tanker support, conducting daily aerial reconnaissance, or initiating burn bans.
- 5) Mass Gathering. For mass gatherings with previous history of problems, readiness actions may include reviewing security, traffic control, fire protection, and first aid planning with organizers and determining additional requirements.

b. Declaration of “Level 3” will generally require the initiation of the “Increased Readiness” activities identified in each annex to this plan.

3. Level 2: High Readiness

a. High Readiness refers to a situation with a significant potential and probability of causing loss of life and/or property. This condition will normally require some degree of warning to the public. Actions could be triggered by severe weather warning information issued by the National Weather Service such as:

- 1) Severe Weather Threat. A severe weather system may impact the local area within 72 hours. Readiness actions may include continuous storm monitoring, identifying worst-case decision points, increasing preparedness of personnel and equipment, updating evacuation checklists, verifying evacuation route status, and providing the public information for techniques to protect homes and businesses within the evacuation routes.

- 2) Tornado Warning Issued when a tornado has actually been sighted in the vicinity or indicated by radio, and may strike in the local area. Readiness actions may include activating the EOC, continuous situation monitoring, and notifying the public about the warning.
 - 3) Flash Flood Warning Issued to alert persons that flash flooding is imminent or occurring on certain watercourse or designated areas, and immediate action should be taken. Readiness actions may include notifying the public about the warning, evacuating low-lying areas, open shelters to house evacuees, and continuous situation monitoring.
 - 4) Winter Storm Warning Issued when heavy snow, sleet, or freezing rain are forecast to occur separately or in a combination. Readiness actions may include preparing for possible power outages, putting road crews on stand-by to clear and sand the roads, and continuous situation monitoring.
 - 5) Mass Gathering Civil disorder with relatively large-scale localized violence is imminent. Readiness actions may include increased law enforcement presence, putting hospitals and fire departments on alert, and continuous situation monitoring.
- b. Declaration of a "Level 2" will generally require the initiation of the "High Readiness" activities identified in each annex of this plan.
4. Level 1: Maximum Readiness
- a. Maximum Readiness refers to situation that hazardous conditions are imminent. This condition denotes a greater sense of danger and urgency than associated with a "Level 2" event. Actions could also be generated by severe weather warning information issued by the National Weather Service combined with factors making the event more imminent.
- 1) Tornado Warning Tornado has been sighted especially close to a populated area or moving towards a populated area. Readiness actions may include taking immediate shelter and put damage assessment teams on stand-by.
 - 2) Flash Flood Warning Flooding is imminent or occurring at specific locations. Readiness actions may include evacuations, rescue teams on alert, sheltering evacuees and/or others displaced by the flooding, and continuous monitoring of the situation.
 - 3) Mass Gathering Civil disorder is about to erupt into large-scale and widespread violence. Readiness actions may include having all EMS units on stand-by, all law enforcement present for duty, notify the DDC that assistance may be needed and keep them apprised of the situation, and continuous situation monitoring is required.
- b. Declaration of "Level 1" will generally require the initiation of the "Maximum Readiness" activities identified in each annex to this plan.

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. Agreements and Contracts

1. Should local resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency, requests will be made for assistance from other local jurisdictions, other agencies, and industry in accordance with existing mutual-aid agreements and contracts and those agreements and contracts implemented during the emergency. Such assistance may include equipment, supplies, or personnel. All agreements will be entered into by authorized officials and should be in writing whenever possible. Agreements and contracts should identify the local officials authorized to request assistance pursuant to those documents.
2. Existing local agreements and contracts are listed in attachment 7.

B. Reports

1. Hazardous Materials Spill Reporting: When responsible for a release of hazardous materials of a type or quantity that must be reported to state and federal agencies, the department or agency responsible for the spill shall make the required report. See Annex Q, Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response, for more information. If the party responsible for a reportable spill cannot be located, the Incident Commander shall ensure that the required report(s) and notifications are completed.
2. Initial Emergency Report: This short report should be prepared and transmitted by the EOC when an on-going emergency incident appears likely to worsen and we may need assistance from other local governments or the State. See Annex N, Direction and Control for the format and instructions for this report.
3. Situation Report: A daily situation report should be prepared and distributed by the EOC during major emergencies or disasters. See Annex N, Direction and Control, for the format of and instructions for this report.
4. Other Reports: Several other reports covering specific functions are described in the annexes of this plan.

C. Records

1. Record Keeping for Emergency Operations

Our county and city are responsible for establishing the administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for expenditures made to support emergency operations. This shall be done in accordance with the established local fiscal policies and standard cost accounting procedures.

- a. Activity Logs: The Incident Command Post and the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording key response activities, including:
 - 1) Activation or deactivation of emergency facilities.
 - 2) Emergency notifications to other local governments and to state and federal agencies.
 - 3) Significant changes in the emergency situation.
 - 4) Major commitments of resources or requests for additional resources from external sources.
 - 5) Issuance of protective action recommendations to the public.
 - 6) Evacuations.
 - 7) Casualties.
 - 8) Containment or termination of the incident.
- b. Incident Costs: All departments and agencies shall maintain records summarizing the use of personnel, equipment, and supplies during the response to day-to-day incidents to obtain a estimate of annual emergency response costs that can be used in preparing future department or agency budgets.
- c. Emergency or Disaster Costs: For major emergencies or disasters, all departments and agencies participating in the emergency response shall maintain detailed of costs for emergency operations to include:
 - 1) Personnel costs, especially overtime costs
 - 2) Equipment operations costs
 - 3) Costs for leased or rented equipment
 - 4) Costs for contract services to support emergency operations
 - 5) Costs of specialized supplies expended for emergency operations

These records may be used to recover costs from the responsible party or insurers or as a basis for requesting financial assistance for certain allowable response and recovery costs from the state and federal government.

2. Preservation of Records

- a. In order to continue normal government operations following an emergency situation disaster, vital records must be protected. These include legal documents as well as property and tax records. The principal causes of damage to records are fire and water; therefore, essential records should be protected accordingly. Each agency responsible for preparation of annexes of this plan will include protection of vital records in its SOPs.
- b. If records are damaged during an emergency situation, seek professional assistance to preserve and restore them.

D. Consumer Protection

Consumer complaints regarding alleged unfair or illegal business practices often occur in the aftermath of a disaster. Such complaints will be referred to the County/City Attorney,

who will pass such complaints to the Consumer Protection Division of the Office of the Attorney General.

E. Post-Incident and Exercise Review

The Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for organizing and conducting a critique following the conclusion of a significant emergency event/incident or exercise. The critique may entail both written and verbal input from all appropriate participants. Where deficiencies are identified, an individual, department, or agency may be assigned responsibility for correcting the deficiency and a due date shall be established for that action.

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| X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE |
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A. Plan Development

The Judge for the County and the Mayor for their City are responsible for approving and promulgating this plan.

B. Distribution of Planning Documents

1. The Judge for the County and the Mayor for their City shall determine the distribution of this plan and its annexes. In general, copies of plans and annexes should be distributed to those individuals, departments, agencies, and organizations tasked in this document. Copies should also be set-aside for the EOC and other emergency facilities.
2. The Basic Plan should include a distribution list (See Attachment 1 of this plan) that indicates who receives copies of the basic plan and annexes. The Basic Plan describes the emergency management organization and basic operational concepts.

C. Review

Local officials shall review the Basic Plan and its annexes annually. The EMC will establish a schedule for annual review of planning documents by those tasked in them.

D. Update

1. This plan will be updated based upon deficiencies identified during actual emergency situations, exercises and when changes in threat hazards, resources and capabilities, or government structure occur.
2. The Basic Plan and its annexes must be revised or updated by a formal change at least once **every five years**. Responsibility for revising or updating the Basic Plan is assigned to the Emergency Management Coordinator. Responsibility for revising or updating the annexes to this plan is outlined in Section VI.B, Assignment of Responsibilities, as well as in each annex. For details on the methods of updating planning documents as well as more information on when changes should be made,

refer to Chapter 3 of the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) *Local Emergency Management Planning Guide* (DEM-10).

3. Revised or updated planning documents will be provided to all departments, agencies, and individuals tasked in those documents.
4. §418.043(4) of the Government Code provides that DEM shall review local emergency management plans. The process for submitting new or updated planning documents to DEM is described in Chapter 6 of the DEM-10. The EMC is responsible for submitting copies of planning documents to the DEM Regional Liaison Officer for review.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Distribution List
2. References
3. Organization for Emergencies
4. Functional Responsibility Matrix
5. Annex Assignments
6. Incident Command System Summary
7. Agreements

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| ATTACHMENT 1 DISTRIBUTION LIST |
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Jurisdiction/Agency Plan

AIR NATIONAL GUARD SEC. POL.
ANTHONY CITY - MAYOR
CANUTILLO CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
CLINT CITY
CORP. OF ENGINEERS
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
DPS 4-SUB A
EL PASO AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTERS
EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
EL PASO CITY ATTORNEY
EL PASO CITY CIVIC CENTER
EL PASO CITY CLERK
EL PASO CITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
EL PASO CITY COMPTROLLER
EL PASO CITY ENGINEER
EL PASO CITY EOC
EL PASO CITY EQUIPMENT DIVISION
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT (ADMINISTRATIVE) CHIEF
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT (LEGISLATIVE) CHIEF
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT (OPERATIONS) CHIEF
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT CENTRAL FIRE STATION
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT DISPATCH
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE CHIEF
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 10
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 11
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 12
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 13
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 14
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 15
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 16
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 17
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 18
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 19
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 2
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 20
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 21

EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 22
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 23
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 24
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 25
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 26
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 27
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 28
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 3
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 4
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 5
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 6
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 7
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 8
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT STA. 9
EL PASO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT T.A.
EL PASO CITY FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION
EL PASO CITY HALL SUPERINTENDENT
EL PASO CITY HEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL
EL PASO CITY HEALTH UNIT
EL PASO CITY HUMAN RESOURCES
EL PASO CITY MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY
EL PASO CITY MAYOR
EL PASO CITY MAYOR EXECUTIVE ASST.
EL PASO CITY MUNICIPAL SERVICES
EL PASO CITY OMB
EL PASO CITY PARKS AND RECREATION
EL PASO CITY PLANNING, R&D
EL PASO CITY POLICE - TRAFFIC
EL PASO CITY POLICE CHIEF
EL PASO CITY POLICE COMMAND VAN
EL PASO CITY POLICE COMMUNICATIONS
EL PASO CITY POLICE M. V. R. C.
EL PASO CITY POLICE N. E. R. C.

EL PASO CITY POLICE P.H.R.C.
EL PASO CITY POLICE RESEARCH & PLANNING
EL PASO CITY POLICE W.R.C.
EL PASO CITY PUBLIC INSPECTION
EL PASO CITY PUBLIC TRANSIT
EL PASO CITY PURCHASING
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 1
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 2
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 3
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 4
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 5
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 6
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 7
EL PASO CITY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT # 8
EL PASO CITY SANITATION DEPARTMENT
EL PASO CITY STREET DEPARTMENT
EL PASO CITY TAX OFFICE
EL PASO CITY ZOO
EL PASO CITY/COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
EL PASO CITY/COUNTY HEALTH
EL PASO CITY/COUNTY NUTRITION
EL PASO COUNTY ATTORNEY
EL PASO COUNTY AUDITOR
EL PASO COUNTY CLERK
EL PASO COUNTY COLISEUM
EL PASO COUNTY COMMISSIONER PCT. # 1
EL PASO COUNTY COMMISSIONER PCT. # 2
EL PASO COUNTY COMMISSIONER PCT. # 3
EL PASO COUNTY COMMISSIONER PCT. # 4
EL PASO COUNTY EXT. AGENCY
EL PASO COUNTY GEN. ASSIST.
EL PASO COUNTY JUDGE
EL PASO COUNTY JUDGE ASST.

EL PASO COUNTY JUDGE EXECUTIVE ASST.
EL PASO COUNTY MED. EXAMINER
EL PASO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
EL PASO COUNTY PERSONNEL
EL PASO COUNTY PURCHASING
EL PASO COUNTY ROADS/BRIDGES
EL PASO COUNTY SHERIFF
EL PASO COUNTY SHERIFF DISP.
EL PASO COUNTY SHERIFF PATROL DIV.
EL PASO COUNTY TAX OFFICE
EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY
EL PASO FBI OFFICE
EL PASO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
EL PASO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
EL PASO TIMES
EL PASO WATER UTILITIES
FABENS CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
FEMA HEADQUARTERS
FEMA REGION VI
FT. BLISS & AIR DEFENSE CENTER
HORIZON CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
KROD EAS STATION
LA FE CLINIC
LA TUNA FEDERAL CORRECTION
LAS PALMAS HOSPITAL
LAS PALMAS HOSPITAL
MAST
MILITARY ENTRANCE PROCESSING
MONTANA VISTA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NAVAJO REFINERY
NBC SCHOOL - FT. BLISS
PHELPS DODGE

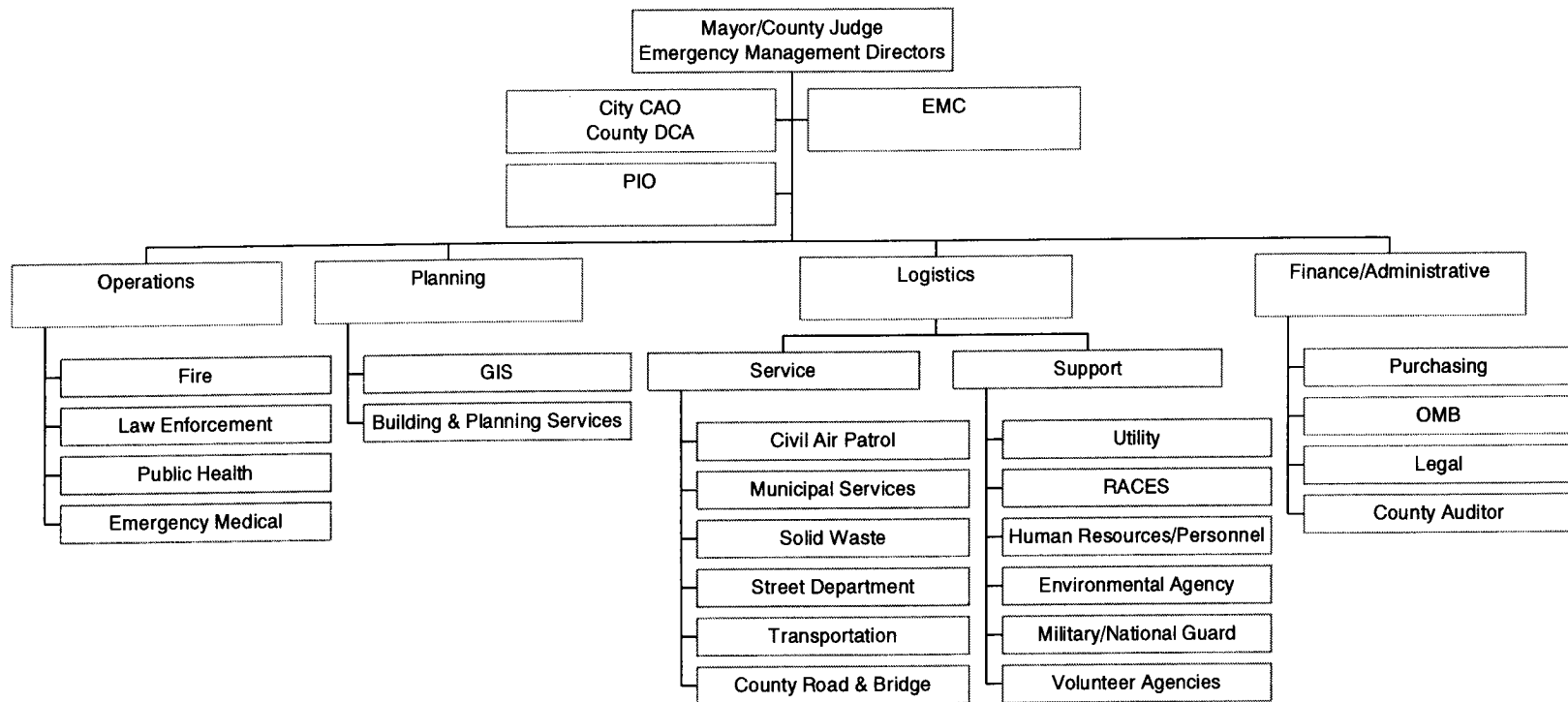
PROVIDENCE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
R.A.C.E.S.
RED CROSS
ROJELIO SANCHEZ STATE PRISON
SALVATION ARMY
SAN ELIZARIO CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
SIERRA MEDICAL HOSPITAL
SOCORRO CITY - MAYOR
SOUTHWESTERN BELL
SOUTHWESTERN HOSPITAL
SUBDISTRICT A-4 RADEF OFFICER
TEXAS CIVIL AIR PATROL
TEXAS DEM HEADQUARTERS
TEXAS DEM RLO
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MH & MR
TEXAS DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS
TEXAS DEPT. OF HUMAN RESOURCES
TEXAS GAS
TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD
TEXAS PUBLIC HEALTH REGION 3
TEXAS STATE GUARD
TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION
THOMASON GENERAL HOSPITAL
UTEP ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SOC.
UTEP POLICE
V.A. CLINIC
VILLAGE OF VINTON
WBAMC
WESTERN REFINERY
YSLETA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

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| ATTACHMENT 2 REFERENCES |
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1. Texas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, *Local Emergency Management Planning Guide*, DEM-10
2. Texas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, *Disaster Recovery Manual*
3. Texas Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, *Mitigation Handbook*
4. FEMA, Independent Study Course, IS-288: *The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Emergency Management*
5. FEMA, *State and Local Guide (SLG) 101: Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning*

ATTACHMENT 3 ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

EOC STAFF



ATTACHMENT 4
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

| | Warning | Communications | Shelter & Mass Care | Radiological Protection | Evacuation | Firefighting | Law Enforcement | Health & Medical | Emergency Public Information | Recovery | Public Works & Engineering | Utilities | Resource Management | Direction & Control | Human Services | Hazard Mitigation | Hazmat & Oil Spill Response | Search & Rescue | Transportation | Donations Management | Legal | Terrorist Incident Response |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| County Judge/Mayor | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| EMC | C | C | C | C | S | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | S | C | C | S | C | C | C | S | C | C |
| Law Enforcement | P | P | S | S | P | S | P | | P | | | | S | S | S | | S | S | | S | | P |
| Fire Service | S | S | S | P | S | P | | | | | | | S | S | | S | P | p | | S | | S |
| Public Works/Road & Bridge | | S | S | S | S | | S | | | S | P | S | S | S | | P | S | S | | | | S |
| Utilities | | S | | | | | | | | S | | P | S | S | | S | S | | | S | | S |
| Health District | | | S | S | S | | | P | | | | | S | S | S | | S | S | S | S | | S |
| Human Services | | | S | | S | | | | | | | | S | | P | S | | | | S | | S |
| Red Cross/Salvation Army | | | P | S | S | | | | | | | | S | S | S | | | | | P | | S |
| Human Resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | S | | |
| Tax Assessor/Finance Dir. | | | | | | | | | | P | | | S | | | S | | | | S | | |
| Public Transit system | | | S | | S | | | | | | | | S | | S | | S | | P | | | S |
| City/County Attorney's Office | | | | | S | | | | | | | | S | | | S | | | | S | P | S |
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P – INDICATES PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
S – INDICATES SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITY
C – INDICATES COORDINATION RESPONSIBILITY

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| <p align="center">ATTACHMENT 5 ANNEX ASSIGNMENTS</p> |
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| ANNEX | ASSIGNED TO: |
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| Annex A: Warning | Police Chief/County Sheriff |
| Annex B: Communications | Communications Supervisor |
| Annex C: Shelter & Mass Care | County Director of General Assistance |
| Annex D: Radiological Protection | Fire Chief |
| Annex E: Evacuation | Police Chief/County Sheriff |
| Annex F: Firefighting | Fire Chief |
| Annex G: Law Enforcement | Police Chief/County Sheriff |
| Annex H: Health and Medical Services | City/County Health Officer |
| Annex I: Emergency Public Information | City/County Public Affairs Officer |
| Annex J: Recovery | County Auditor/ City Comptroller |
| Annex K: Public Works & Engineering | County Road & Bridge/City Public Works Director |
| Annex L: Utilities | Public Utilities Director |
| Annex M: Resource Management | City/County Human Resources Director |
| Annex N: Direction & Control | Dept. Chief Administrator/Chief Administrative Officer |
| Annex O: Human Services | Health District Director |
| Annex P: Hazard Mitigation | Public Works Director |
| Annex Q: Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response | Fire Chief |
| Annex R: Search & Rescue | Fire Chief |
| Annex S: Transportation | Director Sun Metro |
| Annex T: Donations Management | Asst. EMC |
| Annex U: Legal | City & County Attorney |
| Annex V: Terrorist Incident Response | EMC |

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| ATTACHMENT 6 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM SUMMARY |
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A. BACKGROUND

ICS is a management system that can be used to manage emergency incidents or non-emergency events such as celebrations. The system works equally well for small incidents and large-scale emergency situations. The system has built-in flexibility to grow or shrink depending on current needs. It is a standardized system, so personnel from a variety of agencies and geographic locations can be rapidly incorporated into a common management structure.

B. FEATURES OF ICS

ICS has a number of features that work together to make it a real management system. Among the primary attributes of ICS are:

1. Standard Management Functions.
 - a. Command: Sets objectives and priorities and has overall responsibility at the incident or event.
 - b. Operations: Conducts tactical operations, develops the tactical objectives, and organizes and directs all resources.
 - c. Planning: Develops the action plan to accomplish the objectives, collects and evaluates information, and maintains the resource status.
 - d. Logistics: Provides support to meet incident needs, provides resources and all other services needed to support
 - e. Finance/Administration: Monitors costs, provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analysis.
2. The individual designated as the Incident Commander has responsibility for all functions. In a limited incident, the Incident Commander and one or two individuals may perform all functions. In a larger emergency situation, each function may be assigned to a separate individual.
3. Management By Objectives. At each incident, the management staff is expected to understand agency or jurisdiction policy and guidance, establish incident objectives, select an appropriate strategy to deal with the incident, and provide operational guidance – select tactics appropriate to the strategy and direct available resources.
4. Unities and Chain of Command. Unity of command means that even though an incident command operation is a temporary organization, every individual should be assigned a designated supervisor. Chain of command means that there is an orderly line of authority within the organization.
5. Organizational Flexibility. Within the basic ICS structure (depicted in Attachment 3), the organization should at any given time include only what is required to meet planned objectives. The size of the organization is determined through the incident action planning process. Each element of the organization should have someone in

charge; in some cases, a single individual may be in charge of more than one unit. Resources are activated as needed and resources that are no longer needed are demobilized.

6. **Common Terminology.** In ICS, common terminology is used for organizational elements, position titles, resources, and facilities. This facilitates communication among personnel from different emergency services, agencies, and jurisdictions.
7. **Limited Span of Control.** Span of control is the number of individuals one supervisor can realistically manage. Maintaining an effective span of control is particularly important where safety is paramount. If a supervisor is supervising fewer than 3 subordinates or more than 7, the existing organization structure should be reviewed.
8. **Personnel Accountability.** Continuous personnel accountability is achieved by using a resource unit to track personnel and equipment, check-in/check out procedures, ensuring each person has a single supervisor, preparing assignment lists, and maintaining logs of activities.
9. **Incident Action Plan.** The incident action plan, which may be verbal or written, is intended to provide supervisory personnel a common understanding of the situation and direction for future action. The plan includes a statement of objectives, organizational description, assignments, and support material such as maps. An Incident Briefing Form may be used on smaller incidents. Written plans are desirable when two or more jurisdictions are involved, when state and/or federal agencies are assisting local response personnel, or there has been significant turnover in the incident staff.
10. **Integrated Communications.** Integrated communications includes interfacing disparate communications as effectively as possible, planning for the use of all available systems and frequencies, and requiring the use of clear text in communications.
11. **Resource Management.** Resources may be managed as single resources or organized in task forces or strike teams. The status of resources is tracked in three categories: assigned, available, and out of service.

C. UNIFIED COMMAND

1. Unified Command is a variant of ICS used when there is more than one agency or jurisdiction with responsibility for the incident or when personnel and equipment from a number of different agencies or jurisdictions are responding to it. This might occur when the incident site crosses jurisdictional boundaries or when an emergency situation involves matters for which state and/or federal agencies have regulatory responsibility or legal requirements to respond to certain types of incidents.
2. ICS Unified Command is intended to integrate the efforts of multiple agencies and jurisdictions. The major change from a normal ICS structure is at the top. In a Unified command, senior representatives of each agency or jurisdiction responding to the incident collectively agree on objectives, priorities, and an overall strategy or strategies to accomplish objectives; approve a coordinated Incident Action Plan; and designate an Operations Section Chief. The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing

available resources to achieve objectives. Agency and jurisdictional resources remain under the administrative control of their agencies or jurisdictions, but respond to mission assignments and direction provided by the Operations Section Chief based on the requirements of the Incident Action Plan.